THE RIBOT CABINET WINS.

A VOIL OF CONFIDENCE PASSED BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Represents Part is Averting the Diseases that Threatened the Government-He tioes on the Witness Stand and Defice Any One to Say Aught Against Him-Returning in Triumph to the Chamber, He Denounces the Stories Reflecting on His Honor-Charles de Lessepa Makes Silli Another Sensational Seens in Court.

Parts, March 13.-The Chamber of Deputies was for four hours this afternoon a scene of madness and insanity quite indescribable. Out of the whirlwind of excitement finally came another brief lease of life for the lame and discredited Ministry. The Ribot Cabinet. by a majority in one vote of 60, in another of barely one, will hold its portfolios a little

The result is a situation as uncertain as ever. In which all attempt to prophesy would be foolish.

The evidence of Bourgeois, the retiring Minister of Justice. In the Assize Court to-day has slightly improved the Government position. but nothing can counteract the effect of Mme. Cottu's revelations. When Bourgeois made its manifestations of contempt and incredulity room. Mme. Cottu faced the ex-Minister and conrageously reaffirmed all her story.

It is more than hinted that further disclosures will be made in the Panama trial this week which will eclipse in importance those of the past few days. The sudden turn of events hes renewed the gloomlest talk of the early winter about the danger to the republican in-

et'tutions of France.
The London Times to-day declares that "if the repub ic itself is not swallowed up it will be for reasons quite independent of this form of government and of the republicans."

It is still true, however, that nothing in the situation meraces the French republic itself. By the United Press.

Pants. March 13.-The approaches to the Falais de Justice were thronged to-day by ex-cited crowds. There has not been such excitement in Paris since the beginning of the Panama scandal. The crowds were composed of all classes, from the militant Socialist to the wealth; merchant and financier, and there was an ominous murmur of angry talk and a menacing frown on the faces of the lower classes in the throng that reminded one of the days preceding the Commune. The court room was thronged with as many as could obtain admittance. The prisoners seemed themselves revived by the new interest which their ease had awakened, and some thought that the features of Charles de Lesseps bore a look of triumph, while even Bathaut looked loss crushed than at any time previous since his pitiful confession.

As soon as the court opened Presiding Judge Designations ordered that M. Bourgeois, the late Minister of Justice, should be summoned to testify at some time during the day.

Deputy Fernand Mege of Puy-de-Dome, who belongs, according to his own statement, to the party of "Appeal to the People." testified to the accuracy of the statement that M. Yves-Guyot was the source of the report that M. Constans had communicated to President Carnot, in a council at the Elysée, the list of Deputles implicated in the alleged Panama bri-beries. Count Caffarelli, Monarchist Deputy for Aisne, gave similar testimony, which was corroborated by the Radical Deputy Labrousse.

Advocate Lagrass demanded that M. Constans be summoned to testify. This was objected to by the Advocate-General, who said that the calling of witnesses must have some

Deputy Saint-Martin, Union Conservative, who had been a member of the committee on the application of the Panama Canal Company for leave to issue lottery bonds, testified that he did not see M. Sans-Leroy, one of the de-

gave in support of the bill, and that Sans-Leroy told the committee that he was bound to comply with the wish of his constituents. M. Gollard testified that he knew the secretary of M. Henri Cottu, and it was at the initiative of the secretary that he saw Police Commissary Nicolle, with the view of effecting an arrangement between the Government and the Panama directors. This interview led to the discussions which took place between Mme. Cettu and M. Soinoury, chief of the descreted entirely on his own responsibility in bringing about the interviews.

M. Bourgeois, late Minister of Justice, next took the stand, amid murmurs of excitement on the part of the audience. M. Hourgeois spoke with firmness and energy, and showed a disposition not to reserve anything that could explain his position toward the Panama case and the defendants. He emphatically repudiated all the insinuations contained in the evidence of Mme. Cattu. He denied having authorized anytody to act in his behalf. He said that he had only permitted Mme. Cottu to see her husband from motives of humanity.

"I never heard anything." exclaimed M. Bourgeois, "of the interviews between Mme. Cottu and M. Soinoury until the sistements were made in court. The insinuations," cried M. Hourgeois earnestly, "are simply infamous laisehoods. I never gave any order calculated to induce the officers of justice to shirk their duty or to do anything contrary to law."

Judge Desjardins—Mme. Cottu has not said anything against you.

M. Hourgeois—I read the report of the trial

anything against you.

M. Bourgeois—I read the report of the trial and therefore I am here to deny the insinuation.

Judge Desjard.us—The report was perhaps

M. Hourgeois—I read the report of the trial and thereion of am here to deny the instinuation. Judge Desjard.us—The report was perhaps inaccurate.

The Advocate-General—If the personal character of M. Bourgeois had been called in question without my being able to desiend it. I, who perhaps owe my place here to him, should not have hest titled to resign.

Prolonged murmurs of approval greeted this avowal of loyalty, and were formally checked by the Presiding Judge.

M. Bourgeois then resumed: "I do not know what this new mand-uvre means. I do not even wish to know, but I feel it may prejudice the disclosure of the truth and give rise to the idea that justice is not free. In leaving my office to protest I wished to say that I would not allow the accused to become accused."

These words, uttered with firmness and dignity, caused a manifest sensation in court, and everybody looked at the defendants and their counsel to see the effect produced.

M. Barboux, rising, said: "I do not forget that M. Bourgeois was only yesterday the Minister of Justice, and I ask him respectfully to say that maneuvres he alludes to."

M. Hourgeois (sternly)—I do not know, but I am conscious of them.

M. Barboux—Nobody here doubted the sincerity of Mme. Cottu's evidence.

Charles de Losseps here arose, and in a bold manner, in tones that rang through the court room, said: "M. Bourgeois attacked me a little while ago. Well, Monsleur, here I am, face to face with you; what have you to say to me?"

De Lessens folded his arms and looked definantly at Bourgeois, while a violont uproar among the audience greeted this sudden ebullition on the part of the leading defendant, whose conduct up to this time had been at least within the rules of orderly procedure.

Judge Desjardins indignantly spoke up: "I cannot," he said, "allow these dialogues. The law must be recognized by all."

The audience calmed down and M. Bourgeois proceded to rapiy in deliberate language to M. Barboux. "I have not," he said, "to discuss the truth of what M. Barboux chooses t

regird to her.

M. Gollard followed Mme, Cottu on the stand, and confirmed her statement to the effect that he had told her she would see M. Bourceois, but, he added. "Nobody authorized me to say so."

M. Bourgeois arose and exclaimed: "If any

effective way to allay the excitement was to suspend the hearing, and he gave an order to that effect. It took some time, however, for the excitement to subside.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Boinoury was recalled. He made a long statement to the effect that neither M. Bourgeois nor any other Minister was in any way responsible for his interview with Mme. Cottu. He himself had originated the idea of a conference with her, and had arranged the meeting without communicating with his superiors. For professional reasons he had deemed it best to keep the matter secret. He believed that he was only doing his out; in trying to get at the centre of the seancial. The charges that he had threatened Mme. Cottu or had promised her any favors in return for information which she might give him were utterly false.

In the chamber of deputies.

her any favors in return for information which she might give him were utterly false.

In the chamber of deputies.

An hour before the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day an excited crowd had gathered at the Palais Bourbon. When proceedings began the strangers' galleries were full, and hardly a place on the floor of the House was vacant. The absence of M. Bourgeoia, ex-Minister of Justice, who was defending himself on the witness stand in the Assize Court, delayed the attack which the Boulangists and Royalists were ready to make upon the Government. Nobody, however, left the Chamber. All sat patient and expectant, awaiting the coming of the fallen Minister from the court room. Eventually M. Bourgeois entered the Chamber, and amid intense silence, took his seat at a considerable distance from the Ministerial Fonch. The business in hand was speedily finished, and Armand Despres. Republican Deputy for the Seine, made the interpollation of which he had already given notice, concerning the Government's knowledge of M. Solnoury's interview with M. Coftu. The testimony given by Mmc Cottu, he said, had shaken the whole lieuwiblican party. It indicated that things had been concealed which should not have happened, or, if they had happened, should have teen brought to light at once by those in power.

have happened, or, if they had happened, should have been brought to light at once by those in power.

The onemies of the Republican party had found in Mme. Cottu's testimony an excuse for accusing the Government of smothering the investigation of the Fanama scandal when possible, and when not possible of utilizing it for political purposes. The necessity of a frank statement was apparent to all. Had or had not the Government instructed M. Soinoury in his course with Mms. Cottu?

Godofrey Cavaignac, Republican Deputy for the Sarthe, was received with cheers has he entered the Speaker's tribune. He defined briefly the peculiar position into which the covernment had been brought by Mme. Cottu's testimony, and exhorted the Ministers, as they valued the prosperity of the republic, to speak out fearlessly the whole truth. If the charges made by Mme. Cottu were true, he said, the sooner the truth was told the tester, for the possibility of such things as those related on Saturday in the Court of Assizes would betray a state of affairs too abominable to be endured.

When M. Dourgeois, rale, although self-

a state of affairs too abominable to be endured.

When M. Bourgeois, pale, although selfpossessed, walked to the Speaker's tribune,
the hush of expectancy was almost painful.
He began huskily, but quickly clearing his
throat, shouted: "Those charges are absolutely false. I have been before the court and
have answered everything. I now have the
right to hold up my head. There is nobody
to gainsay it."

After the applause and cheera subsided M.

right to hold up my head. There is nobody to gainsay it."

After the applause and cheers subsided. M. Bourgeois repeated much of the statement which he had just made in court.

M. Ribot said that M. Bourgeois had vindicated his own home. He, himself, would now vindicate the honor of the Government. The story told by Mine. Cottu, he said, when not false, was distorted. M. Loubet had told the Fremier that M. Soinoury had been requested by an intermediary to grant an interview to Mine. Cottu. M. Soinoury had understood that Mine. Cottu wished merely to ask that she might be allowed to see her husband. M. Loubet had authorized M. Soinoury to receive her, supposing she had no other business in view than arranging to visit M. Cottu. Recently Mine. Cottu had requested that she be allowed to have an interview with the Prefect of Police. Was this another subterfug? Did this woman wish to lay a trap for the Prefect, also? A storm of protestations of Shame!" and "Falsehood!" from the Boulangists and Royalists rendered inaudible

fuge? Did this woman wish to lay a trap for the Freiest, also? A storm of protestations of "Shame!" and "Falschood!" from the Roulangists and Royalists rendered inaudible the Premier's next words. The Boulangist deputy, Millevoya, shaking his fist at M. Ribot, shouted: "Is that French honor? I refuse to listen to such calumnies against a woman. Your language is a discrace to the French tribune. Shame yourself?"

During the applause and cheers following this outir-ak, several other Boulangists rose, and, pointing at the Premier, called upon him to take back his words. M. Ribot waited patiently until the disorder passed, and then said he felt satisfied that the Government had been remiss in no duty. Perhaps if the Government had obt lent itself to so many enemies. It had devoted itself earliestly and honestly to the best interests of the rejublic, which was now being assailed. The Republican party must remember that the attacks now directed against the Government were intended to shake republican institutions in France, and the men who would not see the disruption of the great State which had been twenty years in maturing ought to rally in all loyalty to the Ministry's support.

Le Provost de Launay, Deputy for the Cotes-

he did not see M. Sans-Leroy, one of the defendants, who was accused of changing his vote in the committee as the result of a bribe, leave the committee room just before the critical division on the bill. Saint-Martin said he had been told that Sans-Leroy went out to see Arton and that afterward Sans-Leroy's opposition to the bill ceased.

M. Market, a member of the same committee, testified that he did not see Sans-Leroy leave the room on the occasion in question. The witness remembered that there was an altercation over the vote which Sans-Leroy gave in support of the bill, and that Sans-Leroy told the committees that he was bound to comply with the wish of his constituents.

M. tiolight testified that he knew the searce.

The Government had shown weakness, if nothing worse, at a time when it ought to have acted with impartiality and energy. It was high time for the Ministry to stop pretending, and to prave its energy by going to the bottem of the scandal, clearing it up, and thus ending the spectacle which was bringing disgrace to the republic. This spectacle had lasted iong enough, and it was the Government's duty to cease temporizing and strike at its roots.

ment's duty to cease temporizing and strike as its roots.

Pourquery de Boisserin, amid repeated interruptions from the Right, said that Mme. Cottu's statement was undoubtedly part of a plot against the Government.

Gustave Rivet, Republican Deputy for the Isere, moved that the Chamber, in the determination to let justice take its course and bring the truth to light, approve the declaration of the Ministry. This motion was accepted by M. Ribot, and was passed by a vote of 207 to 228.

FRENCH DANCERS TOO YOUNG TO BE

And Also Just Too Old to Undergo Mr. Ger ry's Supervision The four French dancers, Diamantine, Gar

dican, Perie-Fine, and Fleurette, were before Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday on a motion to modify an injunction secured by Manager Eugene Tompkins against their appearance at the Imperial Music Hall. They had been dancing under the manage-

ment of Tompkins, who hired their services from Mme. Heron at \$60 a week for the lot. They danced in "Babes in the Woods." Tompkins says he afterward made an oral contract with Diamantine, the leader otherwise Mile Geronde, for three months in the "Black Crook" at McVickar's Theatre in Chicago, be-ginning March 17, at \$120 a week for the lot Now she has got a better offer and won't go to

Now she has got a better offer and won't go to Chicago.

Diaminatine testified in French that she was little more than 18 years old, having been born in 1874 at Nogent, near Paris, where her parents are still living. A. H. Hummel, in her behalf and for the others who are also under are, contended that a contract could not be enforced against infants in law.

A. J. Dittenheder, for Tompkins, conceded that they could not be held to damages for a breach in law, but that equity would enjoin them from keeping another contrary contract. Judge McAdam said he would let them dance until this morating, when he would hear further argument.

REMEMBERS HIS FORMER CLERK Now that His Pretty Unsophisticated Nicce is Missing.

Elvins Kuhl, a plump, rosy-cheeked, pluseyed, and pleasant-featured Prussian girl, who has lived with her uncie. Ewald Kuhl, a wellto-do grocer, at 201 East Tenth street, since she came to America eight months ago, left the house at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon to visit Mrs. Starr at 408 East Fifteenth street. Fivina is an unsophisticated girl who had never been out in the streets alone. She had visited Mrs. Starr's with her aunt twice, and

visited Mrs. Starr's with her aunt twice, and knew the way. When she failed to return at 8 o'clock Grocer Kuhl tecame worried. He went to Mrs. Starr's and learned that she kad not been there. The Fifth street police had heard nothing of her up to 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and the grocer went to Police Headquarters and asked that a general slarm should be sent out for her.

Kuhl said yesterday afternoon that he feared the girl had failen into the hands of some evil-disposed person. She could sneak no English. She had a good home and was contented. The grocer had a twenty-five-year-old clerk some months ago who took a fancy to Fivina. He didn't suit Mr. Kuhl, who discharged him after employing him for four days. He was seen loitering about the store at different times after that. Kuhl was wondering yesterday whether this clerk met the girl and took her away. He hopes not.

dering vesterday whether this clerk met the girl and took her away. He hopes not knows that I acted contrary to the dictates honor let him speak.

A Prohibitionist Browned. At these words the uprost in the audience as renewed, many, as was evident from their urmurs and exclamations, taking part with let uprost and others with his accusers. Bourgoofs and others with his accusers afternoon by the capsizing of a sullboat.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

More Fletures from Japan-Fletures for Chi-cago-Exhibitions at the Union League and Fifth Avenue Calleries-Announce

It would have made an occasion of unusual interest if, with Mr. Parsons's beautiful water olor drawings of Japanese flowers and fields. the exhibition of which at the American Art Galleries closed on Monday, there might have been shown at the same time Mr. Robert Blum's exquisite pastels and oil paintings o the shores and bays, and the street scenes and natives of the fascinating islands across the western sea. A comparison of the points of view and the character of vision of these two gifted painters is inevitable, because both have come but recently from the same fields and pastures new, and no other artists have ever brought back to us anything like the views and impressions that their combined collections would give us of the novel beauties of Japanese landscape and town life They have both looked upon the same scenes, but with widely different vision, and have treated similar aspects of life and nature each secording to his own individual character.

Mr. Parsons's drawings have been described in THE SUN already, and the public has had an opportunity to enjoy his pictures of the flowering fields and hillsides. No one has ever given us more faithful drawings the abundant and brilliant blossoms and follage of the gardens and lakes and window has been opened through which, table glimpse of the beds of lotus or tangles of wisteria, the "pink weed" on the cloudcovered summit of Fujiama, Mr. Parsons is in fact, botanical in his taste, and, while he does not ask us to count with him the petals of a blossom, we know just its form and character from his clever brush. With Mr. Blum-

The flowers that bloom in the spring. Tra-la, Have nothing to do with the case.

To him life in Japan appears to have been a once in love with the mystery of color and glow and silvery atmosphere. He brought back in pastel and rigments. there, but what he saw of the harmonies of nature in this land of color, not what is, but what might have been. Mr. Parsons enhances a very literal report of his observations by his delightful grace and facility in setting down notes of the things he saw. Mr. Blum seems rather to have imbibed the atmosphere of the land in sonnets in pastel. His are impressions of an artistically cultivated vision, under influences that ignore mere matter-of-fact

Take, for example, the flower show by Mr. Parsons as it really is, and Mr. Blum's treatment of a similar subject as it appears most beautiful to him. In the former instance, men and women in native garb stroll leisurely between benches of flowers in a bamboo pavilion. Mr. Blum in his painting of a flower market gives you a view down a long street, in which baskets and push carts are filled with masses of many-colored chrysanthemums. A peddler squats between two great baskets of cut flowers, pipe in hand, and watches idly the customers of a rival dealer a little down the street. Flowers and hardly less gayly colored gowns blend in one splendid harmony as far as the eye can reach down the thoroughfare. Technically, the painting is no less brilliant than is the composition skilful and

Another large cauvas by Mr. Blum is a splendid dream of color capably held in check. The human interest of the composition, too, is very great. An itinerant candy blower has set down his stand in the highway and is de-lighting a lot of wondering children and bables by the cleverness with which he blows with a straw all sorts of shapes in soft candy. The Japanese babies are simply delightful.

Among the twenty pastels—all of which, by

the way, it is satisfaction to know are to be kept together in a single collection by their new owner-are three views of the same scene from a certain point across the bay. Two them represent different aspects the early morning mists, through which boats and the further shore are but dimly discernible. The third was made after the sun had cleared away the fog and illumined the sea and sky and distant town. The slightness and delicacy of these three nictures is indescribable. A vision of charry trees in full blossom is likewise exquisitely suggestive of the baze of pink blossoms as

ther blend in the distant lane. Several of Mr. Blum's figure studies in pastel ve charming glimpres of the Musmes, either fully attired in her loose gown of red or faint sage green, or only half attired and at her tollet, seated upon the floor before her mirro of polished steel. One of them is of a naked little Japanese girl in her bath, her black hair dripping wet, while she folds her plump arms bout her shoulders and submits to the maternal attentions.

A group of paintings by American artists. accepted for the Columbian Exposition, has een shown recently in the gallery of the Union League Club. Fifteen artists were represented, and among them some of our best representative painters. Not one of the forty-seven paintings shown, it may be admit-ted, is unworthy of its place in the Chicago Exposition. Mr. George Inness has fourteen pictures, dating from 1803 to 1892, and chronologically arranged to show most interestingly the several stages of that notable painter's progress. Mr. Winslow Homer is represented by seven excellent examples, the late Mr. Wyant by eight, and Mr. Tryon by seven, all fine. Other paintings and painters in this exceptionally fine group

are "A Breezy Day." C. C. Curran: "Island of Nashawenna." by Swain Gifford; "The Evening Breeze," Siddons Mowbray; "Lacing the Sandal." F. D. Millet: "January." Walter Palmer; "Embarrassment," W. T. Smedley; "The Glass Blowers," Charles P. Ulrich; "Stubborn." Louis Moeller; "Rent Day." Alfred Kappes: "Exchanging Confidences," F. C. Jones, and "Silence," by the

late Bliss Baker.
"The Rembrandt of Pecq." as it is called, is on view at the American Art Galleries, and is sure to attract attention by its curious history as well as by its especial merits. It is a large canvas and bears the signature of Rembrandt. The evidence of its genuineness, however, is wholly intrinsic, the French owner of the painting. M. Stephen Bourgeois, reënforcing his own expert judgment by the opinions of many veil-known judges and critics of Paris. This aiready famous picture was owned for a life-time by a family of small means at Pecq, in whose house it hung unthought of and uncared for. The death of the head of the house caused his effects to come to the block, and thus M. Bourgeois became its owner. Upon cleaning it

he discovered the signature of Rembrandt. The picture is called "Abraham Entertain ing the Angels." and the central figure of Abraham is a serious and beautiful composition He stands at the board, his hands raised as if in blessing or invitation to the simple meal. The light falls with wonderful effect upon his upturned face and illuminates the whole

OBDVAS. Two private collections of modern oil paint ings are on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, to remain until Thursday evening, when they will be sold at auction. Among the eighty-three works shown are Elizabeth Gardner's "Mother of Moses Parting from Her Child," and paintings by Leloir, Ziem, Verboeckhoven, Knaus, Rosa Bonheur, Jacquet, Duverger, Jiminez, Frére, Chaplin, Michel, De-

Haas, J. G. Brown, George Inness, Samuel Coleman, and others. Unfortunately, the good men whose names appear in this catalogue are not always represented by the best examples

The interesting exhibition of women's work in applied design closed at the American Art Galleries on Monday. A feature of this showing of the work of women intended for exhibition at Chicago is the collective representation of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. These beautiful objects of art in embroideries, tapestries, painting, and design have been viewed by large numbers of women of this city, who cannot but have derived much benefit as well as pleasure from their inspec

The closing of the Loan Exhibition in the new Fine Arts building, it is a pleasure to announce, has been deferred from March 15 to a date perhaps a week later.

DIVORCE AFFIDAVIT EPITHETS.

Mr. Lazarus Presents Selections from His Wife's Vocabulary. Lillie Lazarus, daughter of A. H. King, clothier at 620 Broadway who is suing Gustavo Lazarus for a limited divorce, asked

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday for counsel fee and alimony. They were married on Dec. 9, 1891. She left him on Dec. 13 last. He is a member of the firm of Lazarus Bros., cloak and suit manufacturers, at 17 Lispenard street. She says he has been penurious in providing for her and that his conduct has been tyrannical. In opposing her motion for alimony he averred that his wife has "a vicious and stubborn temper. is peevish, cranky, selfish, unkind, extremely He says she has called his relatives and inti-mate friends "Monkeys, rats, mice, bull-heads, and Dutchmen," and has "applied other names from the animal and vegetable world." inconsiderate, wasteful, and extravagant,

The next fell behind him as he made his exit.
John C. De la Mure, counsel for the defendants, said that Smith had arranged this
scheme of deeding his property to provide for
his children.
"A sort of King Lear," said Justice Patterson.
Smith had, however, taken a power of attorney from the children by which he can collect
the rents for life. He has since been collecting them.
The case was adjourned until to-day.

COL. SHEPARD'S DRIVER FINED. His Offence Torturing the Horses of the Pitth Avenue Stage Company,

Col. Elliott F. Shepard was not present yesterday morning in the Court of Special Sessions when he was convicted by proxy of unlawfully and wickedly torturing living animais." The living animals were two of the horses that drag his stages along Fifth avenue. The complainant was the Rev. Lr. Robert W. Bruce, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church in Washington square.

Dr. Bruce told how he and his wife had boarded the stage on March 6 to ride up town. He said that he soon discovered that the horses were scarcely able to totter along, and

He said that he soon discovered that the horses were scarcely able to totter along, and were utterly unfit for the work they were compelled to do. Other witnesses who corroborated him were Dr. Churlos W. Shaw, a veterinary surgeon, of 117 East Twenty-fifth street; the flev. Donald S. Mackey, who lives at the Hotel Brunswick, and D. C. Soymour, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Annuals.

Superintendent Peter A. Miller of the stage company admitted the horses might have been better shed, but he said that the avenue was in such wretched condition on March 6 that travel must be distressing to the horses no matter how shod.

George Mott, the driver against whom the action was brought, was then put on the stand. He was shabbity dressed and looked almost as westegone as the poor brutes he drives. His right foot was swathed in flannel and he limped painfully. He said that when he was arrested he was left by the stage company to spend the night in the station house and caught a cold, which had settled in his foot. He testified that his horses were in fair condition and able to do their work.

When his testimony was ended Mott was fined \$25, which was paid by Col. Shepard's lawyer.

FOR SWEARING IN PUBLIC.

A New Jersey Hotel Keeper Sent to Jall for Staty Days.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 13.-James H. Van Blarcom, the Oakland Hotel keeper, who was arrested a few days ago for swearing on the public highway, was tried to-day before Justice Cumming. Van Biarcom has kept a hotel for more than twenty-five years, and has frequently been before the County Court for violating the liquor law, and for other reasons. Three years ago Alexander Hafels, Van Blarcom's son-in-law, obtained a license and opened an opposition hotel at Cakland. Hafels is an intelligent German, who was secretary to Consul-General Freston at Berlin. He received the support of David C Bush. Aaron G. Garrison, one of the county Judges. Postmaster John J. Mowerson, John A. Terhune, and other leading citizens. Because he closed his hotel on Sundays, Van Blarcom had frequent quarries with his son-in-law, which culminated in his abusing him publicly so grossly as to cause Hafels to have him arrested. violating the liquor law, and for other reasons.

hoven, Knaus. Rosa Bonheur. Jacquet, Duverger, Jiminez. Frére, Chaplin, Michel. Decamps, and half a dozen American artists, including Frederic Remington, J. H. Dolph, D. F. Hasbrouck, Charles Warren Eaton. W. Whittredge, Edward Moran, and others.

A collection of paintings all by American artists, is on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms for a few days. In it are some works of interest by Kruseman Van Eiton. F. W. Kost, Arthur Parton. C. Y. Turner. Wm. Verplanck Birney. Bruce Crane. W. L. Sonntag. Cropsey. Rehn. Gay, Kensett. Von Boskirk. Echelberger, Tait, Chase, Dolph, De

ONE VIEW OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM. Why the Colored Race in the South Hat

Not Made the Expected Progress To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: For years after their liberation from slavery the old plantation negroes were deeply imbued with gratitude for their deliverance from bondage. They loved to dwell upon what they held to be the miracles performed for their release; they were ferrently prayerful to God: hymns were ever bursting from their surcharged hearts. It scemed a necessity to them to give full vent to their wild excitement by springing in the air

Oh, the clappin' of de han's, An' shumin' of de feet. Makes de love of de Lord To run so sweet !

They started with good resolves to make a way for themselves in the wide world of free dom suddenly opened before them. With their systematic training and knowledge of farming they succeeded well. They cherished a pride in keeping their word. A feeling of extravagant chivalry for their women filled them. Each laboring man would fain have set his womenkind on a pedestal of elegant idleness, declaring he was man enough to keep his wife and daughters from field work; they must learn all the accomplishments of white ladies -fancy sewing, embroidery, to play the plane, and dress well. They organized churches according to their own notions; and on every plantation, twice or thrice a week, the gin-house was crowded with enthusiastic worshippers, preaching, praying, and wrestling for the conversion of sinners, from nightfall to the dawn of day.

As the years rolled on the old plantation

negroes, with their deeply engraved memories of sorrows and gratitude, died out, and new happy-go-lucky generations took their place.

tan a white main get as they can an almost uniimited credit with a merchant when he owns nothing in the world but the labor of his hands? To obtain any advance whatever, the latter must deposit first collateral for five or six times the amount desired. Ia-ked a morchant of the class negroes deal with the reason of this.

"Why," replied he, "we make the nigger pay fifty per cent, for every accommodation, and we can't make the white man pay more than ten, so we risk it."

When such a merchant has squeezed his negro customer until he is no longer profitable, he takes back the mule or mules he had advanced the negro at the fifty per cent, rate of interest after first taking a mortgage lien on it, although by then the negro pas paid for the animal turice over. And the negro gets himself another such merchant and another mule. One of them will always take him in in more senses of the words than one, for cotton is king, and laborers of his race are always in demant. Thus sambo manages always to have something to eat, drink, and wear, and bothers himself about nothing clse. What wonder is it that he grows more and more shiftless and careless, and does not progress or accumulate as he should?

Since I have enumerated their bad qualities, it is now time totell of the many good traits of character to be found in the Southern negro and to state my conviction that were these interesting creatures, especially the young women and girls, to flad missionaries willing and able to do for them, instead of lavishing their monny, care, and attention on the least not state my conviction that were these interesting creatures, especially the young women and cirls, to flad missionaries willing their monny, care, and attention on the least not sale my conviction that were these interesting the race to a higher moral plane.

To love and care for their offspring is natural to them all, and they are as tenselous of the ties of kindred as a Highlander. If blood relations are lacking, they often assume ties by adoption. Our old cook, who had

lessness of her soul's salvation), to feed these indigent, clamorous cormorants upon her self-constituted relationship. And now that she is paralyzed and helpless, these imaginary kinchough they are themselves as poor as clurch mice, and she has not a cent to leave them, give her a home; because she reared one of their brothers and lived with him until he described her for a younger woman. For, of course, as she had "had hro Mosa, dat made her kinsfolk, and they are boun to help feed, nus", as "wash fur her." In their poverty stricken condition this self-constituted obligation is no light burden, costing not a little self-abnegation.

in ms.' an' wash fur her." In their poverty, stricken condition this self-constituted obligation is no light burden, costing not a little self-abnegation.

Infanticide is unknown among them. The bar sinister does not ostracize an innocent child; it is treated on an equality with its legitimate brothren. The yellow bar is an honor to the black side of the family, is looked by the surname of his white progenitor, however repugnant it may be to the feelings of that disciple of miscegonation. However anxious ho may be to conceal his peccadillo, the yellow bar sinister is thus brought out in ello relieve on his escutcheon, conspicuous to all the gossips in the neighborhood.

They have organized societies to visit and nurse their sick and to bury their dead. Whenever a member falls sick some other member is really sick or only "playing "possum;" i. e., tired of work and gone to bed to be surported. If he is found ill each member of the society must give him a certain sum of money or a pound of groceries. If he dies, no matter how poor he may be, he receives an ovation. A funeral never lacks attendants. It is an event of mournful jubiles. The purple-and-hlack, streaked with white, society unifarm is donned with pride; and into the funeral procession, if it is in the country, fails every style of vehicle, from the latest thing out in red-the wheeled jumpers down to an ox wagon and a resurrented. Motheaten, ante-hellum coach, flielous now. 'case we done 'tumed dom all ober wid ilowers.'

They harbor no malice. Kick Sambo to-day, and the mourners take comfort in assuring one another that "ef bro' or sister so and so neber smelt sweet afore, dey smell might be ober wid ilowers."

They harbor no malice. Kick Sambo to-day, and the will do you a good turn to morrow. His rage is as evanescent as it is furfous while it endures. An ame-hellum since is particularly proud of the family to which he belonged. He hoasts that there was none other so prich so distinguished, or so aristocratic, and that he was the peculiar pride and st

whenever a negro is dangerously jestlong or revengeful, be sure he is of mixed blood. The pure-blooded Congo and Guinea negroes are the most caroless and servile. Those mixed with Arab have bright, cloar skins, high features, and are, as a rule, stingy and quick at a track, and are, as a rule, stingy and quick at the most caroless and servile. The old mother Madagascar blood, and as evidence of the truth of her apsertion displays her long. Sine, is as black as a coal. She is tall, slender, and so peculiarly graceful in all her attitudes and gestures that to watch her is ever an unfalling source of amusement to me. The negro mixed with Indian is unusually handsome, but sig, treacherous, and vindictive.

The only negro murdered lever knew personally had a mother partive Indian. He. Ike shorter, was a tall, fine-looking man, mparently "wats soft-voiced, gentle and "man of the Peace, ref. took up with" a little colored was borrified when the news came that Ike Shorter had murdered Bella because she was about to leave him to live with another man. He charged both barrels of his gun with buckshot, concealed himself behind the closed door of his cabin and lurked in wait for the intended victim of his unbridled jealousy, having wrought himself into the belief that she was Reeping an assignation with his rival, although she had felt line cabin leading approaching footsteps he drew back both hammers of his gun which her and while me was burring the eerie swamp landscape. Hearing approaching footsteps he drew back both hammers of his gun belief and her annother cabin the wounded bable was found feebly crawing over her; we samp landscape the cabin door. He pulled both triggers at once. Delia fell dead to the floor; the baby in her annothe cabin door. He pulled both triggers at once. Delia fell dead to the floor; the baby in her annothe was married but two commendations of the tragedy. Why did its baby in her annother will be such as a surface of the word her was not blood, for the looseness of the marringe the amon; the fr As the years noted on the old plantation of the property of the supplemental property of the p

MR. BRENNAN GETS LEAVE OF AB-

Mayor Gilroy Tells the City Club He'll Hear Their Churges Whenever They Please. A great big envelope bearing the great big seal of the City Club came to Mayor Gilroy yesterday. It contained a communication which set forth that the streets were not clean. that the writers of the communication had made investigations and affidavits and that they wanted his Honor to appoint a day next week when it would be convenient for him to hear them prove that Commissioner Brennai is guilty of neglect of duty and of incompe is guilty of neglect of duty and of incompetency. The communication was signed by J. B. Bishon, Edmond Kelly, and W. Harris Roome.

The Mayor directed Secretary Holly to write to the City Club that the City Club might suit its own convenience. He would hear them at any ti.

Commissioner Brennan is evidently not

aissioner Brennan is evidently not Commissioner Brennan is evidently not greatly worried about the outcome of the affair. He got a leave of absence from Mayor Gifroy yesterday for two or three weeks. The rest is necessary because of the overwork entailed on him by the severe winter. He will go to Saratoga. In his absence Deputy Commissioner John J. Rellly will manage the street cleaning department.

MOUNT VERNON'S WATER FAMINE.

Milk Dealers Said to have Suffered, and Salpons to Have Made Money.

The people of Mount Vernon get their water from Pelhamville, a mile away, and it is brought there in an 18-inch iron pipe from a big main which feeds several neighboring communities. Late Saturday night this mair burst. The villagers consequently had to arm

burst. The villagers consequently had to arm themselves with buckets on Sunday and go to Davis's livery stable, where is the only well in the town for water. One well could not half supply the demand.

It is asserted that the milkmen suffered most for lack of water, and it is a fact that their cans did not hold as much milk as usual. Deacon Troft, c. M. Lyons, the President of the local prohibition club, and other testotalers became very thirsty during the day and had to fall back on kumyss, of which large quantities are manufactured at Mount quantities are manufactured at

Vernon.

The saloonkeepers did a rushing business and the whole town was becoming theroughly demoralized yesterday, when, shortly after noon, there was a gurgling in the pipes and the water began to flow again. Word also came by thelephono from l'ethamville that the broken main had been repaired and that the threatened water famine had been averted.

PULLED OUT OF THE EAST RIVER. A Student at the Bellevue Medical College Saved from Drowning.

Capt, Thomas Melivane of the canal bent Nescopic, now lying at the foot of East Twentythird street, was aroused early yesterday morning by shouts of ' Help! murder! watch Waking his brother William he ran up on deck. They saw a man in the river, clinging to the They saw a man in the river, clinging to the stern of the canal heat Leigh, which was moored a few yards awar. Crpt. Mellyaner at a rope and manuel on board the Leigh. He threw the rope to the man and told him to grad it. The stranger only greaned and cling to the stern of the Leigh. The canal heatman finally got the rope around the stranger's shoulders and drew him safely on board. He was taken to itellevia Hospital, whose it was learned that he was P. A. Holmes, a student at the Bellevia Medical Codeg. Unless measuronis sets in Holmes will escape with nothing worse than a bad cold.

Mr. Harrison Goes Duck Shooting Sr. Louis, March 13. - Ex-President Harri-

son passed through St. Louis to-day, coming over the Vandalia road in the private car of George W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania road.

The car was transferred to the Jacksonville and South-astern, and pulled out for Havans.

Ill., where Gen Harrison will go duck shooting.

Lois, Hugo.

Broadway, between 9th and 10th sis. Open evenings.

CHEAP EDITIONS Dumas, Richarden Harrison Married Lois, Hugo.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

San rises. ... 6 18 | San sets.... 6 06 | Moon rises. 6 57 TON WATER-THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 14 | Gov. Island. 4 35 | Hell Gate. 8 36 Arrived-Monnay, March 13. Ra Taurie, Ward, Liverpool.

Se Taurie, Ward, Liverpool.
Se Sanie, Hingk, Southambton.
Se Galtin. Ferguson, Queenstown.
Se Galtin. Ferguson, Queenstown.
Se State of California. Braws. Moville.
Se Evyptian Monarch. Irvin. Loudon, via Boston.
Se Evyptian Monarch. Irvin. Loudon, via Boston.
Se Lander State of California.
Se North Anglia. Davies. Gibraitar.
Se North Anglia. Davies. Gibraitar.
Se Russia. Schmidt. Havre.
Se Rio Grande. Barstow. Brunswick.
Se Ki State. Brand.
Se Ki State. See Sand. See Sand.
See Colombia. Shackford. Golom.
See Straits of Down, Havina.
See Colombia. Shackford. Golom.
See Straits of Down, Haliday. Philadelphia.
Ship thioton. Healt. Calcutts.
Ship Grandes. Jacobs. Plangus.
Ship Frank Fendledion, Nichols, San Francisco.
Ship Avon. Swiniell. Guadaloupe.
Bark K. W. Stefani. Kohnai. Santos.
Bark K. W. Stefani. Kohnai. Santos.
Bark K. Stefani. Roborn, Colombo.

For later arrivals see Viral Paga.

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT.

Sa La Gascogne, from New York, at Havre.
Sa Italia from New York, at Lopenhagen.
Sa Italia from New York, at Lopenhagen.
Sa State of Nebraska, from New York, at Idverped.
Sa Victoria, from New York, at Liverped.
Sa Vendam, from New York, passed Scilly,
Sa Chesier from New York, passed Scilly,
Sa Chesier from New York, passed Scilly,
Sa Chesier from New York, at Savannah,
Sa Yuma Utty, from New York, at Savannah,
Sa Yuma, from New York, at Philadeiphia,
Sa P. W. Brune, from New York, at Hailimore,
Sa H. F. Dimock, from New York, at Boston,
Sa Portia, from New York, at Charleston,
Sa Portia, from New York, at Charleston,

SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS. Es Polaria, from Siettin for New York, Sa Venetin, from Christiausand for New York, Sa Otranto, from Antwerp for Boeton, Sa Worcester, from Gibraitar for New York, Sa Neustria, from Marsellies for New York,

Sa El Norte, from Port Eads for New York. Es Yemassee, from Charleston for New York. Sa H. H. Whitney, from Hoston for New York.

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS.

•	and the state of t
•	Havel, Bremen 2:00 A.M. 5:00 A.
	Soil Te morrows
	Allas, Gonalves. 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. Goncho, Galveston. 10:00 P. M. 8:00 P. City of Washington Havana 1:00 P. M. 8:00 P. Friesland, Antwerp. 12:00 P. M. 8:00 P. Germanic, Literpool. 12:00 P. M. 8:00 P. Muriel, Raphadina
	Nacoochee, Savannah 3.00 P. Paris, Southampton 12.00 M 8.00 P. San Marcos, Colon 1.00 P. M. 8.00 P.
9	INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.
	Due Torday.
	Olinda Lisbon Feb. 2 Devonia Glasgow March Claribel Port Limon March
	Due Wednesday, March 15,
	Mafestic
	LahnMarch
	P. Caland London March
d	Due Friday, March 17.
	Dreaden Bremen March Ems Gibraltar March Due Saturday, March 18.

Business Motices.

.. Gibraltar

Due Sunday, March 19.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of
MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEXTEING with PERFECT SUCCESS. VS. O'THER THE SOFTENS THE CURS. ALLAYS ALL
WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRIPEA. Sold by DRUGGISTS in every past of the
world. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

"Never put of till to-morrow what you to day can do." Take a bottle of ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM home to night. Trial bottles 10 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists DR. LYON'S TOUTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with ateut measuring tube. Neat and portable. 25 cts.

"Br. Hanford's Liver Invigorator is a ver-Barry's Tricopherous removes impurities from he scalp, prevents baidness, causes hair to grow. 50s.

DIED.

CONVEY, -On March 12, Patrick Copyer, the be loved husband of Marcella Feeley, native of Eth-bergan, county Westmeath, Iroland. Funeral from his late residence, 144 East 484 st. on Tuesday, March 14 at 1 o'clock P. M.

Edizabeth C F Cortelyou aged 74 years Services at her inte residence, 760 Halsey st., Brook-lyn, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. GRAHAM.-Of pneumonia, Louise &, wife of

ORTEL YOU, -Suddenly, on March 18, 1898, Mrs.

Services at 1.236 Madison av. on Tuesday evening at so'clock. Funeral private. HEINTZ.-On Sunday, March 12, 1898, Louis J. Heintz, in the 32d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 1,252 Washington

av., on Wednesday, March 15, at 1 P. M. LULING .- At her residence in London, on March i. Elena M. Longer, widow of Charles Luling of this city.
Funeral Tuesday, March 14, at Chischurst, New Or-

leans papers p.case copy.

MOONAN.—On Monday, March 18, at the residence of his parents, 43 West 94th st., John, Jr., youngest son of John and Margaret Moonan, aged 4 years. Funoral private.

PHIJ.LIPS.-On Sunday, March 12, at his residence, 124 West 47th st., J. Lawrence Phillips, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 15, at 9:80 A. M. at St. Leo's Church, 28th at, between 5th and

Madison avs. Kindly omit flowers. WOM EY .- Michael, a resident of Astoria since 1887. at his late home on the old Bowery Bay road, Ap-toria. Long Island City, in the Esth year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral on Tuesday, March 14, at 10 A.M., from the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel on New-

town av., of which church the deceased was one of the first trustoes. Interment in Calvary Cometery. Special Motices.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
THE GERAT PAIN BELIEVER,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
Cures Crampa, Colic, Colds, and all pains, 25c, a bottle. 1. A DIES SUFFERING from pervous afflictions find quark relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Hew Publications.

How Nature Cures. By EMMET DENSMORE, M. D. Published by SWAN SONNENSCHIEN & CO.,

Paternoster Square, London; work of 415 pages, clear type, fine paper, well bound in cloth: price. \$2.00.

"How Nature Cures" scientifically demenstrates that brend, cereals, and all starch foods are unnatural and unwholesome. Scientists and laymen alike will find it worth their while critically to examine this evidence.

Dr. Densmore, although a graduate of one of the oldest of old school medical colleges, is resolutely opposed to drastic drugs and mineral medicines; and enthusiastically in favor of overcoming disease by diet and obedience to hygienic laws. The Saturday Review (London, Sept. 20, 1800) editorially states: Densmore is one of the most open-minded men we have ever met in print." Dr. Dens-more is well known in England as the founder of the Natural Food Society, and of its organ. the NATURAL FOOD magazine; and he has brought consternation into the ranks of the vegetarians by the new lights he has brought

to hear upon their favorite foods. A pamphlet of 72 pages, with paper cover. containing preface, table of contents, and some of the more important chapters of the book, is published simultaneously at 25c. and is an invaluable handbook. Either of these may be purchased at news stands, or ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post free on re-

ceipt of price. Address STILLMAN & CO., 1.398 Broadway, N. Y. Bonaks of every description bought, sold, and ex-changed in any quantity, small parcels of libraries purchased, Highlest Cashi Palcies PAID; salls fesidence free, send us a postal Lovkerker's New YORK BOOK ANUMANIE, opposite Denning, 28 Broadway, between 5th and 10th sis. Open availage.